

ORD

5. Mandate; precept; command.
Give *order* to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent. *Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*
If the lords of the council issued out any *order* against
them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to
their houses, presently some nobleman deputed by the tables
published a protestation against those *orders* and proclamations.
Clarendon.
Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses
for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and
the like *orders*, though seldom any thing was after done, yet
it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people, of dan-
gers and designs, and to disincite them from any reverence
or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*
I have received an *order* under your hand for a thousand
pounds in words at length. *Tatler, N^o. 60.*
6. Rule; regulation.
The church hath authority to establish that for an *order*
at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in
both do well. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
7. Regular government.
The night, their number, and the sudden act
Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*
8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of hon-
our.
Elves,
The several chairs of *order* look you scour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakefp.*
Princes many times make themselves desires, and let their
hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes
upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*
She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the noblest *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*
By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,
And various *orders* various enigms bear. *Granville.*
9. A rank, or class.
The king commanded the high priest and the priests of
the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the
vessels. *2 Kings xxiii. 4.*
Th' Almighty seeing,
From his transcendent seat the faints among,
To those bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*
10. A religious fraternity.
Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our *order* to affiliate me,
Here visiting the sick. *Shakefp. Rom. and Juliet.*
11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.
If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among
themselves, they are all in some sort parties. *Dryden.*
Having in his youth made a good progress in learning,
that he might dedicate himself more intirely to religion he
entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renown-
ed for his sanctity of life. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 164.*
12. Means to an end.
Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the body is
only excellent in *order* to the purity of the soul; for in the
same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other per-
sons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent
state. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty,
and justly towards men; and in *order* to the better discharge
of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sen-
sual delights, with temperance. *Tillotson, Sermon. 6.*
The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in *or-*
der to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson, Sermon. 1.*
What we see is in *order* only to what we do not see; and
both these states must be joined together. *Atterbury.*
One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and another
wealth in *order* to power, which last is the safer way, and
generally followed. *Swift's Exam. N^o. 27.*
13. Measures; care.
It were meet you should take some *order* for the soldiers,
which are now first to be discharged and disposed of some way;
which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all
this that you have quit us from. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Provide me soldiers, *Shakefp.*
Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs.
The money promised unto the king, he took no *order* for,
albeit Soltratus required it. *2 Mac. iv. 27.*
If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken for their
relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*
14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, orna-
ments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is
a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building,
especially those of a column; so as to form one beautiful
whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of col-
umns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to
have, on the account of the proportions that are given them.
There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek,
viz. the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.*
the tuscan and composite. The whole is composed of two
parts at least, the column and the entablature, and of four

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- parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the col-
umns, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the
entablature. The column has three parts; the base, the
shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the
several *orders*.
In the tuscan *order*, any height being given, divide it into
ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters
is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pe-
destal having two; the column with base and capital, seven;
and the entablature one and three quarters.
In the doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided
into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal
having two and one third, the column eight, and the enta-
blature two.
In the ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen
diameters and a half, the pedestal having two and two thirds,
the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.
In the corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into
fourteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having three, the
column nine and a half, and the entablature two.
In the composite *order*, the whole height is divided into fif-
teen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and
one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.
In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or
space between columns in the tuscan *order*, is four diameters.
In the doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the ionic *or-*
der, two and a quarter; in the corinthian *order*, two; and
in the composite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*
To *ORDER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.
To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright, will I shew
the salvation of God. *Pf. l. 23.*
As the sun when it ariseth in the heaven, so is the beauty
of a good wife in the ordering of her house. *Eccles. xxvi. 16.*
Thou hast *ordered* all in measure, number, and weight. *Wisd. xi. 20.*
Bias being asked how a man should order his life? an-
swered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*
2. To manage; to procure.
The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,
Did *order* all the cates in feemly wife. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To methodize; to dispose fitly.
These were the *orderings* of them in their service, to come
into the house of the Lord. *1 Chron. xxiv. 19.*
4. To direct; to command.
To ordain to sacerdotal function.
The book requirith due examination, and giveth liberty to
object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*
ORDERER. *n. f.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodizes,
or regulates.
That there should be a great disposer and *orderer* of all
things, a wife rewarder and punisher of good and evil, had
appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it
necessary. *Suckling.*
ORDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.
All form is formless, *order orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakespeare.*
ORDERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodi-
cals.
ORDERLY. *adj.* [from *order*.]
1. Methodical; regular.
The book requirith but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.
Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, passed
in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place
of safety. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
3. According with established method.
As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of
God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till *or-*
derly judgment of decision be given against it, it is but justice
to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*
A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as hap-
pily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in
doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reforma-
tion by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from those confusions
and tumults that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*
ORDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to
order; regularly; according to rule.
All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men
to be then most *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they
are drawn to their first original. *Hooker, b. i.*
Ask him his name, and *orderly* proceed. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
To swear him.
Make it *orderly* and well, *Shakespeare.*
According to the fashion of the time.
It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandy.*
How should those active particles, ever and anon justified
by the occasion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite
store, so *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of
site. *Glauville.*
In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and li-
ver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act
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- orderly* and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the
whole, which we call health. *South's Sermon.*
ORDINABLE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.
All the ways of oeconomy God hath used toward a ra-
tional creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living
which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the
mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliss. *Hamm.*
ORDINAL. *adj.* [ordinalis, Fr. ordinalis, Lat.] Noting order:
as, second, third.
The moon's age is thus found, add to the exact the day
of the month and the ordinal number of that month from
March inclusive, because the exact begins at March, and
the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as
often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*
ORDINAL. *n. f.* [ordinal, Fr. ordinale, Latin.] A ritual; a
book containing orders. *Ainsl.*
ORDINANCE. *n. f.* [ordinance, French.]
1. Law; rule; precept.
It seemeth hard to plant any found ordinance, or reduce
them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are
permitted unto them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true successors of each royal house,
By God's fair ordinance conjoin together! *Shakefp.*
2. Observance commanded.
One ordinance ought not to exclude the other, much less
to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that
which is the most eminent. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment.
Things created to shew bare heads,
When one but of my ordinance stood up,
To speak of peace or war. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
4. A canon. It is now generally written for distinction *or-*
dnance; its derivation is not certain.
Caves and womb vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
ORDINARILY. *adv.* [from ordinary.]
1. According to established rules; according to settled method.
We are not to look that the church should change her
public laws and ordinances, made according to that which
is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fittest for the whole, al-
though it chance that for some particular men the same be
found inconvenient. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*
Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *or-*
dnarily refund, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
2. Commonly; usually.
The instances of human ignorance were not only clear
ones, but such as are not to *ordinarily* suspected. *Glauv.*
Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vi-
gorous before the sacrament. *South's Sermons.*
ORDINARY. *adj.* [ordinarius, Latin.]
1. Established; methodical; regular.
Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of
laws observed in the *ordinary* forms of justice, they are not
sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they
may be dispensed with. *Addison's Freeholder.*
The standing *ordinary* means of conviction failing to in-
fluence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary
means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*
2. Common; usual.
Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, think-
ing, since the worst was past, she would attend a further
occasion, least over much haste might seem to proceed of
the *ordinary* mistake between sisters in law. *Sidney.*
It is sufficient that Moses have the *ordinary* credit of an
historian given him. *Tillotson, Sermon. 1.*
This designation of the person our author is more than
ordinary obliged to take care of, because he hath made the
conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*
There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving
into their minds propositions from their parents, which be-
ing fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false,
riveted there. *Locke.*
Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation, than
in writing. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 476.*
3. Mean; of low rank.
These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of
the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have
trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your
guides and directors trained up in that school. *Hooker.*
Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment,
are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind
and state of regiment. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem,
has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it
into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*
My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the
rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market
in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 488.

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- You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood,
could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*
4. Ugly; not handsome: as she is an *ordinary* woman.
ORDINARY. *n. f.*
1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.
The evil will
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*
If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath
referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *or-*
dnary of the place. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
2. Settled establishment.
Spain had no other wars save those which were grown in-
to an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extra-
ordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and constant office.
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be
his cup-bearer at large; and the summer following he was
admitted in *ordinary*. *Wott.*
4. Regular price of a meal.
Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
5. A place of eating established at a certain price.
They reckon all their errors for accomplishments; and all
the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a
gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift.*
TO ORDINATE. *v. a.* [ordinatus, Latin.]
1. To appoint.
Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did *ordinate*. *Daniel.*
The heir apparent to the crown and land.
ORDINATE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Regular; methodical.
Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides, and all their
angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*
ORDINATION. *n. f.* [ordinatio, Lat. from ordinate.]
1. Established order or tendency.
Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness
and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*
2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.
Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was ne-
ver questioned. *Stillingfleet.*
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of
a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese
under the immediate government of their respective elders;
and those deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*
ORDNANCE. *n. f.* [This was anciently written more frequently
ordnance; but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon;
great guns.
Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shakefp.*
When a ship heels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking
loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
There are examples now of wounded persons that have
roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of *ordnance*,
though at a very great distance. *Bentley's Sermon.*
ORDONNANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Disposition of figures in
a picture.
ORDURE. *n. f.* [ordure, French; from *ordus*, Lat. Skinner.]
Dung; filth.
Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shakefp.*
Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation
rendering it odiferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*
We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage. *Dryden.*
Renew'd by *ordure*'s sympathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the court,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*
ORE. *n. f.* [ore, or opa, Saxon; oer, Dutch, a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state.
Round about him lay on every side,
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*
They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their
ships. *Raleigh's Apology.*
A hill not far,
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic *ore*,
The work of sulphur. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Who have labour'd more
To search the treasures of the Roman store,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roscommon.*
We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common sand. *Dryden.*
Those who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digests the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*
Those